

**WOOD FERNS NEW TO MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.**—While collecting specimens for Towson State University, I discovered four plants of the Crested Log Fern Hybrid, *Dryopteris celsa* × *crinata*, growing as a fairy ring near Creswell, Harford County, Maryland (Redman 3541, BALT. MICH). This discovery represents the fifth state known for this rare hybrid, the closest known locality being about 150 miles northeast in northeastern New Jersey. The plants grew on alluvial soils derived from the James Run gneiss formation in a Beech–Oak woods. The parents were not growing nearby; *D. celsa* is known from 5 miles away and *D. crinata* from 7 miles away. Unfortunately, the hybrids' locality is being destroyed for development, but the plants have been moved into cultivation. I am indebted to Drs. Warren and Florence Wagner for verifying the identity of the specimens.

I also discovered three plants of Miss Slosson's Hybrid Woodfern, *D.* × *slossonae* Wherry (*D. crinata* × *marginalis*), near Kenton, Kent County, Delaware (Redman 2814, BALT). The habitat is alluvial woods under a canopy of oak trees. Plants of both parents grow nearby. Apparently this is the first record for this hybrid in Delaware.—Donn E. Redman, 2615 Harwood Road, Baltimore, MD 21234.

**A NEW COMBINATION FOR AN ASPLENOSORUS HYBRID.**—Traditionally, the Walking Fern has been segregated from the spleenworts (*Asplenium*) as *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* (L.) Link. A number of pteridologists, however, question the distinction, pointing out the morphological similarity of Walking Fern to *Asplenium*, its comparable diploid chromosome number ( $n=41$ ), its preference for rock substrates, and its northeastern distribution. A close alliance with the spleenworts is further demonstrated by its tendency to cross with representatives of the genus *Asplenium* to produce sterile hybrids, some of which have become fertile through chromosome doubling and now behave as distinct species. In the Appalachian Mountains such hybridization and ploidy level changes have led to an extensive allopolyploid complex which has undergone considerable study. Those who maintain the Walking Fern in *Camptosorus* place hybrids with *Asplenium* and their derivatives in the hybrid genus *Asplenosorus*. Most of the hybrids were originally described as spleenworts, and therefore have combinations available under *Asplenium*. One new Walking Fern–Spleenwort hybrid, however, was recently described as an *Asplenosorus*. Its incorporation into the genus *Asplenium* may be accommodated by the following combination:

***Asplenium* × *shawneense* (R. C. Moran) H. E. Ballard, comb. nov.**

*Asplenosorus* × *shawneensis* R. C. Moran, Amer. Fern J. 71:85, 1981.

This is the hybrid of *Asplenium rhizophyllum* and *A. trichomanes*, and is known so far only from southern Illinois.—Harvey E. Ballard, Jr., Department of Biology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.